TINKERING OF THE GAME LAWS.

oded-Pennsylvania Statutes and Their Loopholes for Evasion-Mongollan Phone auts-A Regira of Long letand Poxes-Munting in Mississippi-The Texas Norther-Boston the Ally of Western Who Harry the Maine Woods-Slaughter of New Mexico Game-A; Proposed National Salmon Preserve in Alaska-Ineri New York Prosecuting Officers Some Whopping, Flopping Yellow Perch.

The codification of the same laws by the Legislature of this State at its session last year, it was hoped, would put an end, for a time at least, to any further alterations in those statutes. To the Committee on Legislaon, however, of the Executive Committee of the State Association for the Protection of merous amendments to the game law for amend so that special protectors, who now receive no compensation from the State, may receive pay for their services expenses. This is made a county charge. Section 41 it is proposed shall include elk and antelope as well as deer, and that the words out of the State" shall be eliminated. Section 44, which relates to hounding deer, includes a change to the advantage of sportsmen. Section 47 is one of the most important for suggested revision. It is proposed in this, in addition to "crust-ing" deer, to prohibit "floating and jacking" hunting by firelight, which is one of the most pernicious and destructive of methods. Years ago this should have been put an end to. Had it been done the recent estimate of the deer remaining in the Adirondacks would be far larger. Rabbits and hares now have no protection, and it is proposed in section 40 to accord them from the first day of January to the first day of September. A most important amendment is suggested in section 75. This is intended to provide for the introduc-tion of the Mongolian pheasant into this State. It gives those birds absolute immunity for five rears against being hunted, and prohibits the le or possession of them when killed. This period is none too long, although the wonderful productive power of these birds may enable reproductive power of these birds may enable them to become thoroughly plentiful within that period. The amendments relating to fish are more numerous than those relating to game. This is due to local exigencies.

In section 77 it is proposed to include pike and pickerel, which are not to be taken between the 1st of October and 1st of May. Many will doubt the wisdom of this amendment, and it is almost positive that the members of the Legislature from the rural districts will reject if if presented. The industry of fishing through the ice is one more dear to the rustic heart than any other, which serves to break the monotony of winter life. Section 110 proposes to increase the protected time of Oswego bass in Lake Ontario by fifteen days, or until the 15th of June. To section 132, which prohibits fishing with anything but a hook and line within half a mile of the shore or islands of Lake Erie, it is proposed to add an amendment, prohibiting any but lipe ishing within three miles of the mouth of the Niagara River. In matters relating to private parks and grounds, it is proposed to add to section 213, which demands that such territory or any part thereof which is fenced, shall have signboards or notices on or near such fences, more than one half a mile apart, a provision which defines more clearly the methods by which legal action shall be taken on cases of treepass. In the article relating to prosecutions it is proposed to amend section 248 so as to protect a conference many given or criminal action. The amendments given are only a few of them to become thoroughly plentiful within the article relating to prosecutions it is proposed to amend section 248 so as to protect a cooffender who may teatify against an offender against any civil or criminal action. The amendments given are only a few of those proposed. There are many more which have only a local interest. A very large number of angiers and other aportamen will question the wisdom of offering amendments to the recently codified game and fish laws until such have been accorded the opportunity of a fair test. It would appear that, before attempting any additions to or alterations of the game statutes as they exist, a united and determined effort should be made by all of the game and fish protective associations of the State to secure enforcement of those now upon the books. It is notorious that of all the laws, those relating to game and fish are violated with the greatest impunity. Until this be remedied the law makers had better refrain from involved and vexatious changes.

ormant during the open season for game in that State, on account of its scarcity, are wide awake enough during the sessions of the Legislature to offer suggestions for its protection. None so far has resulted in any other way than to hasten, as it were, through the non-enforcement of the existing game laws. the depletion of a territory which should be one

depredated the hen roosts. This discovery of the abundance of these animals on Long leiand as well as of opeasums, may account for the mysterious disappearance of the lease numbers of allen quall which have from time to time been liberated in that region.

A correspondent at Natchez, Miss., gives information in regard to the shooting there-abouts. Deer are plentiful within a few miles of the town, while quall are found, in the words of place within easy reach of Natchez. No better month than February can be selected to visit month than February can be selected to visit Mississippi for hunting purposes. The planters are noted for the hospitality which they are always rendy to accord to well-bred sportsmen from the North. Our correspondent note that deer hunting is a favorite pastime with many of the young women in the neighborhood of Natchez. He gives an instance where a comely Diana killed a deer under circumstances demanding great personal courage. She was accompanied by two male companions, one of whom was so improssed by her skill and pluck that he has since become engaged to her. Souther's men, it appears from this, are not afraid to marry those of the gentier sex who are adepts in the use of firearms.

other sportsmen who have gone South during suffered intensely from the cold. In the lower latitudes a temperature of from 25° to 30°, which at the North would be only of a bracing character, in the former is productive of an incisive frigidity almost impossible to combat. This is as nothing compared with a Texas "norther." A letter written in 1850 by a young New York sportsman gives his experience of one of these terrors. In January of that year he reached Houston, Tex. in company with a young Englishman, a rest-dent of the city of Mexico. Their destination was the ranch of George Kendall at New Braunfels, Tex. then on the extreme frontier. Their purpose was solely that of sport. At that time the only railroad in Texas was a short line which extended from Houston to Hempstead. From that point they travelled by stage to their destination. Those who have had no experience of the wagon roads of Texas during the winter season can form no conception of their bottomiess character. Day and night the two travellers were tossed, bounced and hurled from side to side in a conveyance which was simply a long, narrow box on wheels, with a light cloth covering stretched on hoops. Both of the young mea were convinced that they would never have reached their destination had it not been for the cyclonic profamity of the drivers, who at critical moments thus encouraged their teams to drag them out of imminent peril. When they reached New Braunfels, they found Mr. Kendall on the eve of starting on a socut beyond the frontier. Mr. Kendall, who was the founder of the New Orleans Picanume, raised great herds of horses. He was greatly troubled by wild stailions, which enticed away his tame mares to recruit their harems. Many of these he had killed; but among them was a white animal which had defied all of his efforts. He had learned of his usual range, and to destroy him was the purpose of the expedition. The two young sportsmen and Mr. Kendall, mounted, were accompanied by a covered wagon which contained a cooking stovs, their heavy clothing, and provisions. On the night of the third day they encamped on the south bank of the Japonica Guadalupe River. On the morning of the fourth they left their team in camp, and proceeded to beat up the range of the stailion, which was supposed to be near at hand. The day was oppressively sultry. They were lightly clad, as there were no indications of a change of the weather. By noon they had travelled some fifteen miles toward the southwest without any signs of the animal of which they were in quest. After a brief rest they were about to resume their search, when Mr. Kendall's experienced eye detected in some light detached clouds advancing rapidly out of the northwest the approach of a "norther." He immediately turned about and the hunters hurried as rapidly as possible in the direction of their camp. Within an four a decise black cloud appeared had no experience of the wagon roads of Texas during the winter season can form no conception of their bottom-

Mr. M. R. Bortree, the loyal and efficient game warden of Chicago, in his report to the Governor of the State, complains of the lengthy limit of time which permits of the sale of game in that city. Chicago has lost its

United States, exclusively as a spawning ground for these fish. Mr. Stone in naming the advantages of Aloganak for the purposes suggested, says that it is inhabited throughout the entire year; that its rivers abound in salmon, in all their original purity and fruit-fulness; that the United States hold undreputed title to it, and that no State, Territory, company, or individual owns a single acre. It is unsuited to the purposes of agriculture, consequently no injustice would be done to individuals by setting it apart as a reservation. Last, but by no means least, it is an ideal locality for the setablishment of hatcherica. Eggs in any number may be sasily obtained and the fry sent to any part of the country where they may be needed. The sole demerit of the island of Aloganak resides in the fact that its maintenance as a reservation will offer none of those perquisites which the managers of the Columbian Fair at Chicago call "rake backs." This may be fatal to Mr. Stone's suggestion.

The supposed largest yellow perch ever taken in this country with a hook and line was one which weighed thirty ounces, and was sixteen inches in length. Most of this species aken with the line in our ponds are not more than eight inches long. On a certain occasion the owner of a pond on Long Island, in which only the small sort was supposed to exist, gave permission to a fisherman to set nets therein. At the first shaul of his traps he caught twenty or more yellow perch, some of which weighed as much as two pounds each. Not one of the kind of the large specimens had ever been known to be taken with a hock and line. Those who are familiar with the habits of this fish may be able to give a reason for this; to suggest the sort of balt which will lure those big fellows to the hock. than eight inches long. On a certain occasion

RETNARD'S CUNNING MOVE.

Kept Behind as the Dog Run in a Circle, but a Gunshot Broke Up His Scheme,

SCRANTON, Feb. 8.-When Farmer Dewitt C. Woodbridge of Butternut Creek went to feed his poultry the other morning, his foxhound, Prince, gave a yelp, dashed through the flock. leaped a fence back of the barn, and started in hot pursuit after a fox that he had scared up from behind a stone wall. The fox had killed a 30-pound tom turkey that Mr. Woodbridge was going to bring to Scranton the next day, and he was feeding on the heavy bird behind the wall when Prince surprised him and sent him scurrying across the field. Mr. Woodbridge took a rifle and trudged to the brow of the hill, where he had a view of five farms, and it was four hours before he got sight of the fox. Reynard then ran into a 30-acre wood lot, 200 yards below where Mr. Woodbridge was standing, squatted in the snow, and sat still till Prince had entored the field, when he trotted in a circle around the let and came in behind the noisy hound, near where he had rested. Prince increased his speed and bayed oftener, and the cunning fox tagged him around the circle as though he was having fun with the hound. When he had chased Prince around the circle four times, Mr. Woodbridge blazed away. No sooner had the riffe cracked then the fox legged it out of the field at a pace that left the hound far in the rear, and Mr. Woodbridge abandoned the hunt.

Within an hour after Mr. Woodbridge had fired at the fox Charles W. Goodyear of Chestnut Hill heard a hound baying behind him just as he had turned his team and sieigh up a dugway from the Butternut Creek read, two miles above Mr. Woodbridge's farm. On looking back he saw Prince racing down the rond after a fox. He was within a few feet of Reynard, and Mr. Goodyear stopped his team and watched the exciting chase, instead of following the main road the fox turned up the dugway and jumped into the sleigh, where he tried to hide in the straw. Prince instantiy pounced upon the fox and yanked him out of the sleigh, and the two rolled down the hill to the creek road, where they fought like bulldogs for three or four minutes, when the hound killed the fox. Prince dragged his game back to Mr. Woodbridge's house, and Mr. Woodbridge found that his bullet had shot off the tip of the fox's tail. bird behind the wall when Prince surprise him and sent him scurrying across the field.

AN INDIAN PICTURE GALLERY.

unint Aboriginal Designs Carved On the

Walls of a Colorado Canon. DENVER, Feb. 8.-In Routt county, Colorado, the Post Office of Hadyn, are pictured cliffs that rival the famous "Pictured Rocks" of Lake Superior. These cliffs are in a secluded in rippling, foaming cascades. Great pine and

fill the air with their balsamic odors. cafion the gorge opens into a pretty park, en-closed by almost perpendicular cliffs of soft gypsum rock and red sandstone, worn and sarved into many fantastic shapes. In one portion of the park the upper half of the cliffs jut out and shelter the walls below from the action of the sun and winds, the moisture and frost. Here are found the pictured rocks, evidently the work of Indians. The parti-colored rock seems to have appealed to the art instincts of the savages, for they have utilized the natural shades and colored streaks in the rocky walls to delineate in colors many of their rude sketches.

rocky walls to delineate in colors many of their rude sketches.

The pictures are suggestive of indian life. There are well-outlined drawings of tepees, with the totems on their sides. There are pictures of indians racing on horseback, which show an inkling of line drawing and some faint idea of perspective. All sorts of totem designs appear, shields and sun gods, and animals and bears. Some of the designs are beyond the comprehension of civilized man.

OLD-TIME FREE COINAGE.

UNTIL 1869 ANY MAN COULD BAYE HIS OWN MINT,

That is, if He Gave as Good Metal and Meas nre as the Government-The Private Mint in Benver that Aroused the Government to the Great Need of a Prohibitory Law. From the Colornelan.

From the Coloradom.

Few people of the present generation are aware of the fact that the United States Government had no law for the prevention and nunishment of counterfeiting its coins for eighty-four years after its foundation. Yet, strange as it may seem, it is an incontrovertible fact that until 1PkS thore was no law upon the statute books providing a penalty for the uttering of coins made by private parties. During the triennial conclave of the Knights Templar in Denver last August, there was exhibited in the show window of a Denver jewlry store a collection of gold coins which possessed more than a passing interest, as the card announced that they were coined by private parties in Denver in 1Psil. Most of those who saw this collection left Denver with the impression that they were coined under some special act of Congress, as they were, with the exception of the lettering, perfect facsimilies of the coin of the realm. But this was far from the fact. They were coined without any authority of law what-









ever. and as a direct consequence of the absence of law. and when the fact became known, it created no little consternation among the financial powers of the nation. The first information received at Washington regarding this apparent usurpation of one of the undoubted powers of Government was when Mr. Chase, then Secretary of the Treasury, was shown a handful of the coins by Mr. Gruber, a member of the firm engaged in the business of coining money, and the first act on the statute book to render private coinage illegal was in direct consequence of the visit of Mr. Gruber to the national capital.

The firm of Clark, Gruber & Co., bankers, commenced business in Leavenworth, Kan., in 1857. It was composed of Milton E. Clark and Austin M. Clark of Ripley, O., and David H. Gruber of Hagerstown, Md. Leavenworth was then the outfitting point for the trappers and traders of the far West—those hardy pioners of civilization whose love of adventure on the Maxican settlements. When the little band of Georgian explorers found gold in the sands of Cherry Creek and the adjacent mountain guiches, Leavenworth immediately became a point of great commercial importance, and more than half the throng of gold seekers who sought wealth in the Pike's Peak diggings outfitted at that point for the 600-mile journey across the plains.

In the course of business Clark, Gruber & Co.

and more than half the throng of gold seekers who sought wealth in the Pike's Peak diggings outfitted at that point for the 600-mile journey across the plains.

In the course of business Clark, Gruber & Co. came into possession of twelve lots in the new city of Denver, and when, the first rush for the gold fields having subsided, the inevitable throng of disappointed gold seekers began to make their ray back to civilization, the firm found that their purchases of gold dust amounted to between two and three thousand dollars per month. Having a landed interest in Denver it was decided that a branch in that city would prove profitable, and Mr. Gruber was sent out to creet the necessary buildings and open the branch. The firm's property was on the corner of G now Fifteenth! and Holladay (now Market) streets, and here in 1890 was erected the brick building which is still occupied by the Government as a branch mini. The building is one of the first brick buildings erected in Denver, and has not been materially changed since its construction.

Soon after the Denver, and has not been materially changed since its construction.

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Soon after the Denver, and has not been materially changed since its construction was so heavy as to make a serions inroad upon the coin value of the dust. The express rate was 5 per cent. upon the dust going east, and a like charge upon the currency coming west, so that every dollar of currency coming west, so that every dollar of currency was worth upon the bank's counter \$1.10. Added to this were the attendant risks of transportation, the danger from road agents. Indians, and dishonest carriers, and the constantly increasing. No little embarrassment was occasioned the firm by this uncertainty, and the seemed to warrant.

These considerations induced the suggestion of colining money on the ground, and the head of the house at Leavenworth immediately consulted the most eminent legal talent attainable, and found t

Acceptance to other companions of the property of the control of t

tonished at this announcement is putting it very mildly indeed. "Coining money in Denver mildly indeed. "Coining money in Denver exclaimed the astonished official." Why that sounds like counterfeiting. This must be looked into." When Mr. Gruper handed him a handful of the coins for inspection he was even more surprised. "Why, these are fac-similes of United States coins." he remarked, and immediately sent a message on the subject to the Attornsy-General. In the course of a few hours word was received from the Judiciary Dopartment that there was no law on the statute book preventing the coining of money by private parties.

The fact that the Government had been in operation eighty-four years without providing for the prevention of coining by private parties was a cause of the most intense surprise to most of those present, and as Mr. Chase was then engaged in the preparation of his annual report to Congress, it was determined that the matter, should be laid before Congress at once. The report embodied a recommendation from Mr. Chase that the Government establish a mint at Denver, and that, in order that no injustice might be committed upon parties who were already coining money at Denver, the Secretary of the Treasury should be authorized to purchase the necessary lands, buildings, &c., and the plant then in operation at a cost not to exceed \$50,000. A further recommendation was made that an act should be passed prohibiting the coining of money by private parties. In accordance with these recommendations, an act was passed establishing a branch mint at Denver, which act was approved April 21, 1892.

Another act was passed and approved March 3, 1893, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to receive a conveyance of the rights of Clark, Gruber & Co. in certain lots in the city of Denver, with valuable improvements thereon. Under this act a sale was minds to the United States of the lots and buildings.

used in the coinage of money, for the sum of \$25,000. The machinery is still stored away in the mint.

It was the intention to continue the work of coining in Denver, but the proposition was rejected by Congress, and the Denver mint has been nothing more than an assay and purchasing office since its purchase by the flower ment. The only money ever coined in Denver was that issued by Clark, Gruber & Co. Subsequently, on June 8, 1894, the following act was passed:

"Be it enacted, &c., that if any person or persons, except as now authorized by law, shall hereafter make or caused to be made, or shall utter or pass, or attempt to utter or pass, any coins of gold, or silver or other metals, or alloys of metals, intended for the use and purpose of current money, whether in the resemblance of coins of the United States or of foreign countries, or of original designs, every person so offending shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by fine not exceeding \$3,000 or by a term of imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years, or both, at the discretion of the Court, according to the aggravation of the offence."

With the approval of this act, for the first time in the history of the Government, the coining of money by private parties became a crime punishable by fine and imprisonment.

A Commercial Traveller's Strange Experi ence in a Sleeping Car. From the St. Laufe Globe Democrat.

From the St. Lowis Globe Democrat.

"I once occupied a sleeping car berth that was haunted. It was lower 11. I rode in it from Ghicago to Detroit, and I'll tell you I spent a horrib's night. The weather was pretty cold, and, as I am subject to neuralgia. I tucked the blanket in close around my neck to avoid the draught, and I was just dozing off when I heard a most unearthly laugh and the blanket was suddenly pulled away from my chin and half off my cheet. It was only 10 clock, but nearly everybody was in bed, and when I peeped out to see if anybody was playing a joke on me not a soul was in sight.

"Itucked the blanket around my neck again, it the control of went the blanket around my neck again. It heard the shricking laugh. I hastily readjusted the blanket and tried to attribute the matter to my own nervousness, but the blanket was yanked away at once to the hyena-like laugh accompaniment. I looked out into the aisle again, but nobody was there. I looked toward the foot of the bed, and it seemed to me that blue flames were dancing there. My flosh began to creep. I could hear my heart pumping like a Corliss engine. As my lear grew I saw a white figure stretched at full length through the section panel work, its feet toward or against mine. The blue flames seemed to play all over it and to lean from the eyes and mouth of the figure when the domon laugh was uttered. The tugging at the blanket continued. I trembled and poured perspiration. I could not rise. I roiled out of the berth into the aisle, and maybe I didn't hunt up the perfer of that car. I told him the story.

"Graclous! graclous!" he exclaimed, his cyes bulging. Ize got dat hoodoo blanket. Dat's a blanket, boss, what was in a berf whar a man died wid de jimjams. No, he didn't die in dat berf—but dat wuz his blanket, an' when it comes out o' de laundry some one's boun'to git it, an' ize done gone an' got it dis trip. No-

in dat berf-but dat wuz his blanker, an' when it comes out o' de laundry some one's boun' to git it, an' Ize done gone an' got it dis trip. Nobody w'as gits it ever gits de bes' o' dat gboat, an' I ruess I bettah give you anoder blankit ur you won't sleep to-night.

"I got another blanket and slept all right. The porter told me there was always complaint from the passenger who got the haunted blanket. This occurred a year ago, and I suppose the blanket is on the road yet."

Mr. MacDonald's Mistake.

Wr. Mac Bonald's Mistake.

From the Boston Herabl.

W. H. MacDonald of the Bostonians had to propose an offer of marriage to the young introperation of the twice, and there was an intermission of five years between the two events. The young woman lived in a quiet suburban village, where Mr. MacDonald was seen frequently. One evening, as the young couple were saying soft birases, the twilight deepened and the crickets began to chirp. When Mr. MacDonald was in a sort of trance the yillage choir, a bjock away, began to practise Mr. MacDonald was in a sort of trance the village choir, a block away, began to practise for the next Sunday's services. The subclued vocalization from the near-by church fell on unheeding cars, so far as the young man was' concerned. He was looking into a pair of blue syes and listening to the crickets. After some silence the young lady spoke.

"Sounds delightful!" she exclaimed, "sitting out here in the dusk."

"Charming," he replied. "And do you know they make that noise with their hind legs?"

To Mr. MacDonald's astonishment his companion bounced out of the hammock, glared at him for a second, and ran into the house. It took the singer five minutes to come to the conclusion that the young lady was referring to the choir and not to the crickets. He could not explain matters, and the more he laughed the more serious matters became. He went back to the city, and it was five years before they met again.

One Way to Keep an Umbrella,

An up-town man who carries a nice slik um-brella on rainy days has the handle so ad-justed that he can slip it off and put it in his pocket when he deposits the umbrella in a rack among others in public places. He says he never troubles himself arout losing the umbrella, as no one who should see the um-brella without a handle would suppose it worth stealing, anyhow.

Pitchers Galore.

An Atchiem Baily Glob.

An Atchiem Baily Glob.

An Atchien woman is going crazy on the souvenir pitcher fad. She has every shelf, cupboard, and closet in her house filled with pitchers, in sizes ranging from the kind fairies would use at tea parties to one as big as a barn door. She trades off everything she can lay her hands on for nitchers, so that her family is eating out of pitchers, drinking out of pitchers, and washing its face in pitchers. The woman is undoubtedly crazy and her family is growing so.



## For Eighty Seven Cents.

We offer a Fine Nainsook Dress, sizes 6 months to two years, that has had a wonderful sale. It is one of the best of the many inducements we offer to commence with the Baby-sent by mail postage paid 6 cents extra.

60-62 West 23d St.

TROUBANDS OF TONS OF SNURE.

Where does all the snuff go? There was nanufactured in this country during the last fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, 11,164,351 pounds! Just think of it. That was an fn-

crease over the preceding year of no less than 774.132 pounds, and over the product of 1887 (1.051.875, pounds, and over the product of 1887 (1.051.875, pounds, and increase of 4.902.478 pounds. Now, having digested these figures, think again where does it all go to, when one scarcely ever seek any one taking snuff.

The principal makers are the company in New Jersey, which turns out about 310,000 pounds a month, and one in Pennsylvania, with a monthly output of 250,000. The remaining factories are comparatively small, the next largest output being 40,000 pounds.

Now where does it go? Nearly all the Catholic priests use snuff, also the Jtalian and German music teachers, several of the latter being several to the habit that they have their they are preceded to the habit that they have their they are preceded to the habit that they have their they are preceded to the habit that they have their they are preceded to the habit that they have their they are preceded to the habit that they have their they are preceded to the habit that they have their they are preceded to the habit that they have their they are preceded to the habit that they have their they are they ar

From the Boston Journal.

For some time the coasting has been excellent on one of the long suburban hills, and many people have daily gathered there. A Chinaman, who runs a laundry near by, has often been noticed among the spectators, and the other day the boys invited him to try a coast. After some hesitation John accepted the invitation, and as the first easy sense of motion filled him with a new pleasure, his face bore that peculiar expression by which his race are wont to indicate delight.

The momentum rapidly increased. The Chinese smile gave place to a look of surprise, to consternation, and then to terror, and by the time a third of the distance had been covered the air was filled by the Chinaman's cries. No one knew, whether he was calling upon his gods or imploring the aid of the bystanders, for his limited knowledge of English was wholly inadequate to express his emotions. But never in all his experience in two hemispheres had the Chinaman moved so fast, and, as the wind whistled glesfully about his physiognomy and filled the interstices within his big queue-covering hat with a more than retreshing coolness, the fightened and now unwilling passenger redoubled his cries. The sleds fairly flew.

As soon as the level at the foot of the hill was reached and there was a slight diminution in speed the Chinaman managed to get both his feet on one side of the double runner. He seemed to gain more courage then, and for the time his cries ceased. Setting his teeth and waiting a favorable opportunity, the speed having now slackened greatly, he suddenly made a leap from his seat. The impetus of the sled carried him forward, and much to the surprise of the spectators, as doubless it was to the Chinaman himself, he landed squarely upon his fest.

the sled carried nim toward, and much to the surprise of the spectafors, as doubtless it was to the Chinaman himself, he landed squarely upon his feet.

He stood for a moment, muttering a mixed jargon of English and Chinese, then hurried back to his laundry, and so precipitous was his flight that it is doubtful if he heard the whistling youth who, involuntarily perhaps, echoed the sentiment of his own heart by breaking suddenly forth into the familiar strain of "I Won't Go There Any More."

Got a Wife by Means of Induction, From the Boston Herald.

From the Boston Herold.

They are talking of a marriage which came about by "induction." The ceremonies took place a few weeks ago, and, of course, one of the contracting parties used to be, but isn't now, a telephone operator. The acquaintance-ship happened this how:

One evening when the air was filled with the electric current the gentleman party to the recent wedlock took up the 'phone in his office and heard a conversation not intended for his ears. It was between a down-town dude masher of telephone operators and one of those "I'm just waiting for a chance" kind of girls at the central office. Neither party to the conversation had seen the other, and when the dude told the girl he would meet her at 7:45 sharp at the corpor of Dover and Washington streets he described his general appearance as "fit as a fiddle." The hello girl told him just how she would dress and, with a parting be on time." went about her duties. The willing listener through "induction" was on a lark, and bet his office companion the seats at the theatre that he could win the lady to the conversation for that evening. Ho arrived at the spot appointed by the dude a few minutes ahead of the set time, and, approaching a young woman who answered the description of the lady for whom he was looking, said: "Ah! I see you are here shead of time," and, offering her his arm, he walked quietly across the street and into the Grand Museum—not a moment too soon—for the dude hove in sight as the counied departed, and he hasn't found out yet why the girl didn't "show up" on that occasion.

The friendship of that "induction" acquaint-

found out yet why the girl didn't show up on that occasion.

The friendship of that "induction" acquaintance soon ripened into love, then the natural sequence—marriage. Of course, the bride now knows the story of that eventful night of her first meeting with her husband. She says their meeting was an act of divine Providence, and she attends church. He is one of the non-church goers, and when asked how he met his wife, he says through Bell and Edison, by induction.

Fishes Stop a Big Mill Wheel.

Fishes Step a Big Mill Wheel.

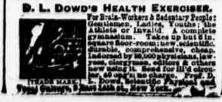
From the Fitthweyh trippatch.

Beaver Falls. Feb. 7.—This morning the huge turbine wheel that furnishes the power from water running the machinery of the Mayor Bros. pottery suddenly suspended operations. Naturally the first thought of the managers was that ice had clogged the wheel, and several workmen were sent into the wheel to clear it.

They found the wheel wedged full of fish, packed so closely that, although myriads of them had been crushed, they finally stopped the immense wheel. Joseph Mayor, one of the firm, says there were bushels of the fish—carp, pickerel, rock hass, suckers, and many other varieties, ranging in size from four to thirty inches. The workmen spent an hour clearing the jam.

Head of Firm—I can't have you arriving so late in the morning, sir. Where do you live?

New Clerk—At Lawnville—close to the city.
Head of Firm—Um! I see. Well, move further away, and come in on an express train.



WORSE THAN TYPHUS PEVER. WE FEAR THE FEVER, BUT OVERLOOM

A WORSE EFIL The Strains, Cares, and Worry of Our Bigh-

pressure Life Are Really Worse Than an Epidemic of Typhus Fever or Cholers, "I never could understand," said a promi-nent member of the Board of Health, "why scople get panie stricken over these epidemics which come once in a while, such as typhus lever, small-pox, and cholers, and yet pay to attention to evils that are one hundred times

"Why, right here in New York," he continued, "people are dying every day from simply being worried to death, worried by the noise, worried by the confusion, worried by the cares and troubles of life. These things bring the nervous system into such a state that it breaks down, it collapses and goes to pieces, and the man or woman dies and no one but the intimate friends may hear of it. There are thousands of people breaking down and dying in great distress when there is nothing in the world the cause but nervous exhaustion tollowing up the strains, the cares, the worry

in the world the cause but nervous exhaustion in the world the cause but nervous exhaustion in the world the cause but nervous exhaustion in lollowing up the strains, the cares, the worry of our, high-pressure life. There is only one thing for these people to do—in fact, for us all to do—and that is to care for, to feed the nerves and the nervous system. No ordinary food will do this. It requires the very latest, the most scientific discovery in the world. Shall I tell you what that is? Listen.

"Several years ago a broad-minded and scientific man began thinking, then experimenting, then discovering. What was the result? He found something that was never thought of before, that certain vegetables were foods, not tonics nor stimulants, for the nerves. He combined these, and he produced the greatest thing of the present day for such troubles—Paine's colery compound.

"If you doubt in the slightest degree that he succeeded in producing the greatest thing ever known, ask almost any man or woman in this city, for nearly all are using it, nearly all are being made better, stronger, more vigorous by it. The will, the nerve power, are being renewed and strengthened: in fact, it is furnishing food as fast as the exhaustions of this great city require it. Here are a few sentences from some men and women in New York which prove it."

Mr E. R. Graham, New York manager of the well-known publishing house of D. D. Merrill & Co., said: "I did not fully realize how nervous I had become until I was told by my wife. She told me I should consult a physician, as I was unable to sleep soundly, and was growing found it to be just what I needed, for the nervos were soothed, and as a consequence I was able to gain peaceful slumber."

Mr. S. A. Drew, Trensurer, Morae & Cromble Lumber Co., 18 Broadway, said: "I have pervsonally used Paine's celery compound, and from nervousness used Paine's celery compound, and thought it is perfected to the Western Union Telegraph, said: "I am truly a convert to the benefits to be gained from estousness

An Incident that Shows the Sagacity of a Certain Variety of Game Fish, From the Totalo Commercial.

Certain Variety of Game Fish.

From the Toleto Commercial.

Frank Baird of the Internal Revenue Office is just now telling of a strange thing that he witnessed down on classic Ten Mile Creek during an extremely hot day last season. He and ex-Collector George 1. Johnson were out for a day's sport with hook and line when this happened, and, of course, no one who knows the gentlemen will doubt their verseity, or their ability to catch more fish than anybody else on the creek. On this occasion, they had been favored with fair luck, and it was with much internal satisfaction that they sat down on the bank to eat their noon lunch. What they saw there is best told in the words of Mr. Baird himself:

"We had with usa small demijohn of lemonade," said he, "and this we placed in the water a few feet from shore to keep it cook. About fifteen minutes after we left it I was startled by an exclamation from Johnson, who had his ere on the jug, and when I looked I was as much surprised as he to see a big black bass tugging away at the corn cob stopper of the jug. The mouth of the demijohn was even with the surface of the water, so that the fish could just reach it. He was pulling for dear life, but did not seem to make much headway until a big cel came along and took a hand in the game. The cel was about four few minutes, as though he were trying to make out what the bass was up to. All this time we kept as still as mice, and in breathless astonishment awaited further developments. Soon the eel seemed to comprehend the situation, and he volunteered his help.

"He was long and lithe, and, raising his body out of the water about a foot, he twisted himself into a corksorew and soon had the stopper out of the jug. He then slipped down and politely gave the bass a chance for the first drink. The fish made a desperate effort to get something out of the jug, but signally falled, and was obliged to give up, evidently much disgusted. The eel then took his turn, and found it an easy matter to reach up out of the water about a foot, he w

From the Bath Times,

A telegram was received at Bath, Saturday afternoon, stating that the steamer J. S. Danforth had arrived at her port of destination, New Smyrna, Fla. Capt. Marshall, who piloted the vessel, may well feel proud of his undertaking, for it is no small job to take a wheelbarrow steamer, drawing but seventeen inches of water, from Bath to Florida in winter time, and such a severe winter as the present one, especially when the trip from Bath to Norfolk. Va., had to be made on the open ocean, as she was too wide to take advantage of the canals. She lost Bath Nov. 19, and arrived at her port of destination Feb. 4, safe and sound, without any accident and with all well on board.

Six Children Within S L. Years From the Minneapolis Journal

RENVILLE. Feb. 6.—Mrs. C. Carison of this city recently gave birth to twins, making the third pair within three and one-half years.

From the New York Weekly.

First Commuter (at the ferry)—Our train must have arrived on time this morning.

Second Commuter—Why do you think so?
First Commuter—There is no boat in.

Ladies. You Can See Any Day

The Singer Parlors The Different Varieties of

Art Needle Work

In Process of Manufacture on Singer Machines.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.,

Cor. 16th St. and 3d Ave.